	Pa	ge 1
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	_
2	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  MARSHALL DIVISION	
3	PATTY BEALL, MATTHEW MAXWELL, )	
5	TALINA McELHANY and KELLY ) HAMPTON, individually and on ) behalf of all other similarly )	
6	situated, ) 2:08-cv-422 TJW )	
7	Plaintiff(s), )	
8	vs. )	
9	TYLER TECHNOLOGIES, INC., and ) EDP ENTERPRISES, INC., )	
10	Defendant(s).	
11	DEPOSITION UPON ORAL EXAMINATION OF  DAVID HAYNER	
13 14	2:05 P.M.	
	MAY 19, 2010	
15	520 PIKE STREET, 12TH FLOOR	
16	SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	
17		
18   19		
20	SHOBIEN MANGIO	
21	ORIGINAL )E	
22		
23	COURT REPOR	
24		
25	REPORTED BY: MARY L. GREEN, CCR 2981	

```
Page 2
 1
                       APPEARANCES
 2
      FOR THE PLAINTIFF(S):
            LAUREEN F. BAGLEY
 3
            Sloan, Bagley, Hatcher & Perry
 4
            101 E. Whaley Street
            Longview, TX 75601
 5
            903.757.7000
            lbagley@textrialfirm.com
 6
      FOR THE DEFENDANT(S):
 7
            ELLEN L. PERLIONI
 8
            Morgan Lewis
            1717 Main Street, Suite 3200
            Dallas, TX 75201
 9
            214.466.4142
10
            ellen.perlioni@morganlewis.com
11
      ALSO PRESENT: LYNN MOORE, Tyler Technologies
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

			Page 3
1		INDEX	
2			
3	EXA	MINATION BY:	PAGE(S)
4		· ·	
5	MS.	PERLIONI	4
6	MS.	BAGLEY	95
7		(6)	
8			
9	EXHI	BITS FOR IDENTIFICATION	PAGE
10			
11	1	Resume	10
12	2	Employment Application	12
13	3	February 9, 2005, letter to David Hayner	19
14		from Connie Shaw	
15	4	Salary increase letters	21
16	5	Performance Review from February 1, 2005,	23
17		to January 31, 2006	
18	6	Performance Evaluation Form for 6-1-09 to	77
19		9-25-09	
20	7	October 14, 2009, memo to Dav Hayner from	77
21		Carole Agard	
22	8	March 12, 2009, e-mail to Dawn Mitchell	90
23		from Bruce Volkens	
24			
25			

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

10 (Pages 28 to 31)

## Page 28

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

contacting Jeff in situations. What are you referring to there or what is that describing?

A. It's describing an instance where perhaps l wasn't able to demonstrate something that a client wanted to see from our software.

Quite often our normal process is to call our support team and figure out the solution so that we can then demonstrate the desired quality or desired functionality for the client, and in certain cases, if the team was unavailable, I would call Jeff.

My goal at this point in time was to become better with our software so that I would call Jeff even

- Q. So as you become more knowledgeable on the software itself, less and less you have to call in --
- A. I have to rely on Jeff's knowledge to be able to satisfy the client's needs.
- Q. Can you walk me through -- so let's take an implementation from start to finish. So if a -- see, I'm a customer, and I have purchased for the first time Tyler's software. Take me from that point through the Go Live process and explain your involvement in that if 22 you will as the implementation consultant.
- A. Well, let's take the simplest piece of software in terms of implementation that I work with,

Page 30

- A. You have to understand the interlink, the interconnections. It just means that you have to be much more aware of how the software operates in an integrated fashion as opposed to GASB 34 does its own thing and you don't have to worry about affecting something else.
- Q. And how does that impact your implementation? If they were related, does that mean you have to actually train on purchasing and accounts payable at the same time or would the modules be rolled out at different times? How does that work?
- A. Generally when you're dealing with an implementation, an initial implementation, general ledger, accounts payable, and purchasing are all done together, and the reason for that is because they're interrelated and they have to be done in a single sequence.

Unless you have a general ledger, it makes no sense to have purchasing, because there's no place to summarize your purchasing capabilities. Without purchasing, you can do accounts payable, but you're not creating accounts payable because you have no purchasing to create the accounts payable, so they're interrelated.

GASB again takes a feed from EDEN one time and

#### Page 29

and that's GASB 34. The reason that's the simplest is because it's a stand-alone module. It's not integrated with Tyler or with EDEN software.

- Q. Actually, that's a good question, a good point. Before we move on, so the GASB 34, it's a stand-alone module?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And you said it's the simplest, and what makes it -- is it just the fact that it's a stand-alone or are there other variables that make it --
- A. Partially because it's stand-alone, partially because it's a very direct module.
  - Q. What do you mean by that?
- A. Implementing purchasing and accounts payable, for example, the two modules, while individual modules, rely heavily to feed information back and forth to each other.

GASB takes an export from EDEN and then it works all by itself, so it's very straightforward. It doesn't have a lot of interaction with the other modules. It's a very simple one for demonstrating what

23 Q. What makes it more difficult when you have these modules like purchasing and accounts payable that 24 25 feed back and forth?

Page 31

- then it stands alone. It doesn't feed to anywhere or doesn't interrelate with anything. It's simply a piece of software just like using Excel.
- Q. So if the GL, the AP, and the purchasing modules are done together, is there an implementer for each different module or would you as the implementation consultant be doing training and
- implementing all three? A. Yes to both.
- Q. Can you explain?
- A. It can be done either way. It just depends upon scheduling. The person who does the general ledger doesn't have to be the person who does the purchasing. The person who does purchasing doesn't have to be the one who does the accounts payable.

But you have to be an individual who is aware of that connection and the flow of information from one to the other. Anybody can do any of the pieces. You just have to be aware of all of them.

- Q. But you say done together in sequence. Does that mean that you'll do one, then the other module and then the next module? It's not a combined implementation and training of all three at the same time?
  - A. Generally not, yeah.

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

11 (Pages 32 to 35)

Page 34

### Page 32

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Q. So we can go back to you were telling me -you were going to walk me through the implementation.

A. The implementation process, the start of an implementation process is when I'm informed that I'm going to a certain client for in this example GASB 34, and at that point in time for GASB 34, I would develop an agenda. It's a canned agenda. I'm simply filling it out for the dates of the trip as it would apply to that specific client.

Then generally with GASB 34, there is a phone call where I talk to the client before I go out simply because GASB has a lot of requirements. We need to make sure that when the timing is going to be that those requirements will be fulfilled so we understand when -- we want to make sure that when we're going out 15 is a good time for the client, a good time to be doing this piece of software, so I generally have about an hour long conversation with them before I go out.

- Q. Would you have that same kind of conversation if you were going to implement GL, AP, or purchasing?
- 22 Q. Would you have any advance conversation with 23 the client for --
  - A. Most likely not.
    - Q. So this call with the client --

labels for the accounts, so what the asset accounts are, things like cash and fixed assets and accounts payable, so there's a great deal of labeling that's done, and I walk the client through basically showing them, okay, here's where you do it and here's how you do it. Now what labels do you want to create? I show them how to create those labels.

- Q. When you say what labels, does that mean the type of accounts may differ amongst clients? They may want different variables?
- A. One may have cash on their financial statements. One may have cash investments. One may have a separate label for cash and another one for investment. So it's simply finding out what their financial statements have on them and showing them where they can input those and then teaching them how they can input those.
- Q. I notice that you have an accounting background and I believe are a CPA, correct?
- A. I was a CPA. I have been certified in the
- Q. And does that knowledge and experience that you have assist you in being able to work with the client to help them set up these accounts within their software?

Page 33

A. Is specialized to GASB because of its nature. GASB reporting has to be done in a certain period of time, and you want to make sure that you're not coming a month before they've got the data, because then you have no reason to be there.

You also want to make sure that you're not coming six months early, because they'll forget how to use it before they need it. That's what the call is primarily to discover for that.

- Q. So what happens next in the process?
- A. Then after I've sent them the agenda, I show up with GASB. Its functionality -- I never touch a computer with a client for the most part. Any computer on which GASB has been installed, the client is the one 14 who is always sitting at the computer and driving, because people learn better by doing than just by hearing me talk about it and showing them.
- Q. Is that your style? Do you know whether other implementers do the same thing or have different strategies?
- A. I know that everybody has their own style. My style is I never touch the computer just because, again, I believe people learn better by doing it than by my talking about it. So I would sit down.

With GASB 34, you have to basically input the

Page 35

- A. It definitely helps me with knowing whether or not the way that we're going to be using the software will work for them, yes, and whether or not what they're asking to input is an asset versus a liability.
  - Q. How does that make a difference?
- A. Because you enter them in different pieces of the software, so I wouldn't obviously want to direct them to input a liability into the revenue section of the software.
- Q. I'm sorry. Thank you. Go ahead. Continue. You were talking about then sitting down with the customer, them driving, and you're going through and helping them input the labels and explaining how to do that.
- A. Correct. Once I've input the labels, then basically there's a piece of the software that matches the labels with their actual GL accounts, and so I demonstrate how they do those, and then for the most part the rest of that trip is them sitting there and matching the labels with their accounts and my demonstrating how they would use the software to reconcile what they've input to their previous year's financial statements so that they can match the totals coming out of GASB with what's in their software or what's in their financial statements.

14 (Pages 44 to 47)

Page 46

Page 47

#### Page 44

three to five. What about purchasing?

A. Three to five. Depends on the client and how adept they are and how large they are and how many people they have, so there are so many variables to include. It just depends on the client.

Q. Let's talk about some of those variables.

Let's first talk about the client, and you mentioned how adept they are, so how do you as you're training -- I mean, obviously you've got to get your end users to understand the product.

- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. And you said your strategy is putting them at the computer because you think they learn better by doing.
  - A. I think they learn better faster.
- Q. And if someone's not -- at least you think someone's not getting it, what do you do? What are your different strategies?

A. It depends upon the situation. I mean, I generally try and pick one of the more computer savvy individuals as we are having our initial discussions. I try to find somebody who would be one of the better ones to drive at least to start so that I'm not having to constantly retrain.

So my goal is to get the majority of the staff

implementers, but, yeah, most of us use a hands-on technique of some sort, but I tend to -- like I said, I

Q. Do you ever use PowerPoints?

do a hundred percent hands-on.

- A. Haven't yet.
- Q. I mean, do you stand up and do any like lecture or, you know, anything like that or is it really the entire time is sit down together at the computers?

A. No. We have times when I do theories trying to figure out, okay, for example, on budgeting, how do you budget, and I try and diagram it on the board to make sure I understand what their process is.

Sometimes I'm trying to say these are the ways you can use our software. Okay. Pick one of these ways that you think best fits your process and let's see if we can work this out so that you can use our software to do what you want to accomplish.

I mean, it's not a hundred percent driving, but as you see, I tend to use my hands a lot. It's true in the classroom, except I use a pen and a whiteboard or a pen and a flip chart.

- Q. And flip chart meaning like --
- A. Like paper and ink to draw it out.
- Q. And as you're going through and having this

Page 45

there capable. My goal isn't to get every single individual. It varies upon the client, but most clients I'm usually training three to five people, and so usually one to two are really good and one to two are capable and somebody back there just forgot that they were supposed to be in class.

Q. What techniques do you use to try to figure out amongst your class who is going to fit within those?

A. I start off. I rotate everybody through the computer on the first day, so they each get it an hour or so to drive.

Q. Oh, okay. So I didn't understand that. So they're not all at a computer. There's one computer?

A. It depends on the class. Sometimes they can each have their own computer, but there's always one that's hooked to a projector, and that's what I mean by driving. Somebody who is at the computer with the projector attached to it is the one who is rotating through.

Q. And is that how -- do you know if other implementers do it that way?

- A. No idea.
- Q. No idea?

A. Yeah. I've gone out with a couple of

interaction with the client and diagramming whether it's their budget or whatever process, are you

2 it's their budget or whatever process, are you
3 describing to them, you know, pros and cons of
4 different options within the software?

A. Yes and no. It depends. Sometimes I'm just simply delineating this is the options that you have. You can do it this way or this way.

Sometimes I'll say, okay, this one -- for example, in advanced budgeting, there's two main ways that you can implement advanced budgeting. This one has the advantage of it's easy to go through the process but it's difficult to reconcile, this method it's easy to reconcile but it's harder to go through the process, and this way down here is a completely different one and we're not going to talk about that one simply because it doesn't fit their situation.

So sometimes. I mean, I don't tell them, okay, you have to do it this way or you have to do it this way. It's like try and draw out what are the pros and cons of whichever way and let them decide.

Q. But you don't know those methods going into it before you sit down and meet with a client?

- A. No.
- Q. I mean, you mentioned just talking about the GL five to six weeks, so how much of it are you doing

15 (Pages 48 to 51)

Page 50

Page 51

#### Page 48 like you just described where you're diagramming, 1 get to that last week and they get it, everybody can do 2 coming up with options and helping them establish how 2 3 they want their software program versus, you know, them 3 A. Has it ever happened quite that way? No. 4 then sitting at the computer driving? I'm just trying 4 I've had it happen where I've been close to bored, but 5 to get a gauge of those five to six weeks. 5 it's never exactly that. 6 A. Generally a week of finding out what they 6 Q. They're learning a new software. 7 want, a week of helping them to set it up, and three 7 A. They're learning a new software, and they'll weeks then of walking through the process to make sure 8 8 come up with a transaction that we didn't consider 9 that it's what they wanted, 9 during training, and they want to know how they would 10 So it's like one week of is this what you 10 process it, and we talk about it and come up with a 11 wanted? Yes. Then the second week is, okay, now that solution for them, and they go off and I go back and 11 12 you said this is what you wanted, now we have your 12 sit down and watch. 13 people in and start training them, showing them how to 13 Q. You mentioned earlier about testing. What do 14 do it, and then the third week is usually when they 14 you mean by testing? 15 actually use it, and then after that they're considered 15 A. It's the part of, okay, the second week after 16 what we call live, 16 we've kind of -- I guess it would be the third week Q. And can you describe for me using the example 17 17 when we're testing things is when they're bringing live we were just talking about, the GL implementation, what 18 18 transactions and we're running it through the system to 19 is the Go Live process for that GL module? 19 see if what we've configured to that point is what they 20 A. I'm not sure I understand. You mean the week 20 wanted, because just because we set it up that way 21 of going live --21 doesn't mean it necessarily will function the way they 22 Q. Is it a week? 22 wanted it to. 23 A. Well, the Go Live is actually the whole 23 Testing is they bring their transactions. 24 five-week process. Like I said, it depends upon the 24 They input it into our system just like it was in their 25 client. It can be from three to seven. I've had 25 system to see if it came out the other side the way Page 49 1 clients that have gone ten weeks going live on GL, but 1 they wanted it. 2 the point being it depends upon their people and their 2 Q. What if it doesn't come out the other side the 3 qualifications and whether or not their system works 3 way they wanted it? 4 the way they want it to function. 4 A. Then we go back and say, okay, what do we do? 5 Going live means you've found out what they 5 What happened here? What did we configure incorrectly? 6 want, you've helped them set it up, you've tested it 6 We try and figure out why it didn't happen and then for a week, you've trained them for a week, and then 7 figure out the setting. Maybe there's one of those 700 8 things that's set the wrong way. We flip the switch the next week when you're there they actually use it to 9 do the processing of their transactions, and that's 9 the way it should be, run the transaction back through 10 what we call going live is when they actually use it to 10 again. Hopefully it will work the way we want. 11 do something, not when they're practicing. 11 Q. When you say we go back, who are you meaning? 12 Q. So that last week when they're actually using 12 You and the client? 13 A. The client would be doing it, but I'll be it, it's their live data, they're doing it, and what 13 14 are you doing during that process? 14 trying to talk to them about what the options are and 15 A. Mostly I'm sitting on my hands and trying not 15 I'll be helping them with research to find out what we 16 to say anything, because it's their Go Live week. This 16 may have done -- what may have been set incorrectly. 17 is when they have to know how the system works. This 17 Q. I guess I just was wondering. So we you mean 18 you and the client there on-site as opposed to calling is when they have to -- usually they only ask me 18 19 questions if they're having a problem. 19 back to someone at Tyler? 20

20

21

22

23

24

25

A. Right.

Q. Are there any other nuances? You talked a bit

about the GASB 34, the GL. I mean, any other nuances

or unique things with any of the GL, AP, or purchasing

A. Not of which I'm aware. I do want to kind of

implementations that we haven't --

Q. I would imagine, then, your goal --

Q. Because you've done your job. They know what

Q. How often does that actually occur where you

A. Is to be bored.

they're doing.

A. Exactly.

21

22

23

24

25

25

25 (Pages 88 to 91)

Page 90 Page 88 somebody that works a shift that's seven 48s, and how options and all the linkages that have been 1 1 2 do you fit that into a monthly schedule? Sure. demonstrated. 2 Q. Is it that you have a -- when you say your 3 3 There's all kinds of -very own payroll module, is that just like on your 4 Q. That's the type of information you need to be 4 computer, like a test set-up or a dummy set-up to where 5 able to understand to be able to then go out and advise 5 you can go through and just tinker with it? 6 the client once you're out there on-site? 6 7 7 A. Yes. MS. BAGLEY: Object to the form. 8 A. Advise, yeah. Show the client how our Q. And is there anything you follow or guidelines 8 you follow or you just go in there and play and try to 9 software can adapt to that kind of a situation, what 9 10 figure out the different variables within the software? 10 they need to do to set their system up. 11 Q. (BY MS. PERLIONI) I'm going to hand you 11 A. Well, since the disastrous first attempt, 12 Carole has been taking a much more involved approach in 12 another document. This one I am marking Deposition 13 terms of giving me assignments. For example, with my 13 Exhibit 8. 14 (Deposition Exhibit 8 was marked for 14 next implementation, she gave me a list of based on 15 15 what we found when we went out and talked to them you identification.) Q. (BY MS. PERLIONI) Would you take a look at 16 need to know how to do these things, and so I've been 16 17 Deposition Exhibit 8 and tell me if you recognize it? 17 going through and in my database been setting up those 18 things that they have that are not what you would 18 Frankly, you might not recognize -- I'll represent for 19 19 the record it's a string of e-mail exchanges. You normally find in an implementation. 20 might not recognize all of them, but take a look. 20 Q. So after having that interactive discussion with the client and finding out what their needs are, 21 21 A. (Reviewing). I have never seen this one 22 she's given you some guidance to help you now dig to 22 before. Let's see. That's probably why. I realize make sure you're prepared once you go back to meet with 23 23 I'm not on the ending e-mail. Okay. 24 24 Q. In Deposition Exhibit 8, do you recognize at the client? least the initial e-mail in the string? I believe it's 25 A. Correct. 25 Page 89 Page 91 an e-mail you sent to Dawn Mitchell and Caryn Axelrad 1 Q. And then practice, practice, practice, reading 1 2 dated March 11, 2009. 2 your --A. Our help. We have help information within our 3 A. Yes. I do recognize that. 3 4 database. 4 Q. Looking at the top one, I understand you say Q. Anything else that you've been doing on your you don't recognize it, but they're talking in here 5 about an expertise premium. Do you understand what 6 6 own just to make sure that you're completely prepared 7 that is or can you explain that for the record? 7 for your next implementation? 8 A. There's not a whole lot else to do at the 8 A. An expertise premium is an amount that you're moment. Get familiar with the client, get familiar 9 paid for billable days. It breaks down to a certain 9 with the software and try to see how you would set up 10 amount per hour. 10 Q. So what do you consider a billable day? 11 11 their information on your database to fit their needs. 12 A. A billable day would be 8 hours of instruction 12 Q. Are there any nuances with the client where you might alter your strategy for how you will train 13 time spent on-site with a client. 13 14 Q. So for each 8 hours spent on-site giving 14 them? 15 instruction to a client, you get an expertise premium? 15 A. Sure. There's all kinds of potentials. The 16 16 most unique thing about them is they're the only entity A. Correct, Q. And if I'm understanding this e-mail string 17 I've seen in years that does a monthly payroll, which 17 18 is not very common anymore. Almost all of our clients 18 correctly, which is Exhibit 8, the expertise premium 19 19 you received when you came back in the role as are biweekly. 20 20 implementation consultant was \$120 a day? And that brings up a whole nother issue, 21 especially with entities like firemen who work 48-hour 21 A. Correct. Basically it's paid to me \$15 per 22 22 billable hour. shifts and don't necessarily fall into a biweekly or a 23 monthly. It's easy when you got an individual who 23 Q. So does that encompass only -- say you're 24 24 works eight 5s or five 8s. Get the terms right here. going out to a client's site to do an implementation.

Would that encompass any of the time on, say, your

Somebody works five 8s, and all of a sudden you've got 25

	Page 92		Page 94
1	Monday travel time?	1	anything in response to the lawsuit? Those two are not
2	A. No.	2	necessarily the same, so could you ask me which one you
3	Q. So it's exclusively instruction time?	3	really want me to answer and then I'll answer that one?
4	A. Billable hours (nodding head).	4	If you want to ask them both, I'll answer them both.
5	Q. Do you or are you eligible to receive any	5	Q. Do you believe anyone has treated you
6	other type of incentive compensation, bonus or anything	6	differently based on the fact that you opted into the
7	like that?	7	lawsuit?
8	A. I guess it would be considered an incentive.	8	A. Okay. Again, it's that belief, belief or
9	I get \$30 per day spent in the hotel, so if I met a	9	feeling.
10	client for five days and I spent four days in a hotel,	10	Q. Let's start with
11	I get an additional \$30 per day.	11	A. Do I think anybody has treated me differently
12	Q. Any other compensation that you receive or	12	since the lawsuit? To be honest, I don't know. Do I
13	reimbursement that you receive?	13	think so? Carole stopped trying to tell me to change
14	A. Reimbursements, I mean, for expenses, per	14	my time sheets. That's the only indication I have that
15	diem, that kind of thing, hotel costs, airfare, taxis.	15	maybe she's aware that I'm part of the lawsuit. Other
16	Q. Those kind of things are just reimbursed based	16	than that, not really.
17	on you submitting	17	Q. So you're making an assumption, though?
18	A. Based on my costs.	18	A. You asked me belief or feeling, and I was
19	Q. What about any annual bonus or anything like	19	demonstrating do I feel? Do I believe? Belief would
20	that?	20	indicate that I had some kind of basis that she really
21	A. I receive an annual bonus similar to any other	21	did. No, I don't.
22	standard Tyler employee.	22	Q. I think it's clear. What I'm understanding
23	Q. And is that a set amount or just a	23	you to say is you're making an assumption but you don't
24	discretionary amount?	24	necessarily know?
25	MS. BAGLEY: Object to the form.	25	A. Yeah.
	Page 93		Page 95
1	A. It's essentially a percentage of your annual	1	MS. BAGLEY: I'm going to object to the
2	salary or annual earnings allocated companywide.	2	form of that,
3	Q. (BY MS. PERLIONI) How do you know it's a	3	Q. (BY MS. PERLIONI) I just want to make sure.
4	percentage of your particular annual earnings?	4	The assumption you're making is that she may know
5	A. It's a certain amount of the letter that	5	you're part of the lawsuit; is that correct?
6	comes out describes the formula, and my recent one I	6	A. I'm saying that the possibility is that she
7	think was a week and a half. I'm not exactly sure how	7	knows and that that's why she stopped correcting my
8	they come up with that.	8	time sheets. I'm not saying I know that she did so.
9	Q. It's not a set amount that you receive each	9	Q. Putting that aside, whether or not she knows
10	year?	10	or doesn't know, has she done anything to you that you
11	A. No. It's varied.	11	thought was unfair or inappropriate
12	Q. Since the time that you opted into this	12	A. Based on this?
13	lawsuit, have you had any discussions with your manager	13	Q. Yes.
14	about the lawsuit?	14	A. No. Quite the opposite. I think she's been
15	A. No.	15	since the review she's been trying very hard to
16	Q. Do you know one way or the other whether she	16	correct our relationship.
17	even knows whether or not you're a part of the lawsuit?	17	MS. PERLIONI: Let me look through real
18	A. No.	18	quick. I think I'm almost done. I just want to can
19	Q. Since the time that you opted into the	19	you give us one second?
20	lawsuit, have you felt like there was any treatment	20	MS. BAGLEY: Yes.
21	that you believe was somehow tied to the fact that you	21	(Recess taken.)
22	that you believe was somehow tied to the fact that you had been elected to participate in the lawsuit?	22	MS. PERLIONI: I pass the witness.
22 23	that you believe was somehow tied to the fact that you had been elected to participate in the lawsuit?  A. That's asking two different questions. One is	22 23	MS. PERLIONI: I pass the witness. EXAMINATION
22	that you believe was somehow tied to the fact that you had been elected to participate in the lawsuit?	22	MS. PERLIONI: I pass the witness.

	III.	27	(Page	96)
	Page 96		)	
1	you were working more than 40 hours a week during the			
2	time you were working for Tyler Technologies?			
3	MS. PERLIONI: Objection; form.			
4	A. I believe so.			
5	Q. No further questions. Thank you, Mr. Hayner.			
6	MS. PERLIONI: No more for me either.			
7	(Deposition concluded at 4:37 p.m.)			
8	(Signature was reserved.)			
9				
10				1
11				
12				
13 14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				×
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
i				